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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday, August 28, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

A Right Step.

In this hour of the Union's peril, it should be a paramount object of patriotic desire to lay aside mere party issues and party struggles for the common good; and, to the fullest and amplest extent, present a united front in support of the government in its present effort to preserve the Union. Gen. Sickels, in an admirable address recently delivered by him at New York, hit the nail right on the head. He said he had found many men who were ready to interpose politics as a reason for not doing their duty. No one would accuse him of sympathy with the political party in power. He knew of none of the dominent power for which he had voted. He had his political opinions,and at a proper time he would express them. But when his former political associates of the South said they would appeal to the sword, and fired on Fort Sumter (applause), he ceased to be a politician, and became a soldier. (Great cheering.) When peace should be restored by the subjugation of the rebels, all of us would be at liberty to resume our political discussions. Then they might criticise the cause of the war, the question whether men had proved faithful to their trust; and then the guilty would be punished. But now was not the time for inquiry.—Now all other considerations must be put aside except the duty of sustaining the government, and putting down the rebellion which menaces our liberties. (Great applause.) He counselled his old political friends to remember how they regarded, in 1812 and in the war with Mexico, the men who failed to come up to the full measure of support of the government in its hour of need. Let them remember the great responsibility of the President and those in power. Let them hold the government to economy and an absence of partnership, and place confidence in those who prove worthy of their trust. He had not voted for the President, but from a scrutiny of his acts, taking into consideration the difficulties with which he is surrounded, the numbers of the rebels, the scattered army and navy, the empty treasury, the jealous eyes of Europe, ready to send here a second Philip of Macedon to take advantage of our divisions—when he saw, in spite of all this, that the President had maintained the national dignity; that foreign intervention had been prevented; that the rebels had been put at bay in their own capital instead of menacing ours; that our army was to be doubled—large as it was—the sagacity, faithfulness, loyalty and justness of a patriotic President were made manifest. (Applause.) Justice, truth and candor demand that they should admit that Abraham Lincoln had proven himself a capable and able Chief Magistrate. (Applause.)

Interesting Narrative of Dr. Donnelly.

Camp at Harrison's Landing,
August 4, 1862.

Surg. S. G. Lane, 5th Reg. Pa. R. V. C.

My Dear Friend:—At your frequent and earnest solicitations, I send you a brief sketch of my three weeks' experience and observations among the rebels, before and after being taken prisoner to Richmond. You will excuse my imperfect sketches of the battles in which you took so active and humane a part, in the exercise of your noble profession. Indeed I would not mention those terrible engagements, but that it is necessary to make the sketch complete and intelligible to those of your friends who were not there and who may read this.

As you may recollect, it was on Thursday, the 26th of June, that our regiment (2d Pa. Reserves) was on picket duty with the 12th at Mechanicsville, and were relieved by the 5th and Bucktails, to commence a hard day's work with the enemy, who, we were informed, had driven in our cavalry pickets, and were coming down to the right of us in strong force. Our regiment was called out about 1½ miles to support the cavalry, but the enemy not appearing, we were ordered to fall back to our former location, where, after manœuvring some time, we finally took up our position near Ellison's Mills, and formed in line of battle to the right of the Bucktails, who were intrenched behind rifle pits, and supported a battery that acted an important part in the battle. This battery was admirably located for defence, as the rebels found to their cost before night. A Rebel Brigade Surgeon, belonging to Hill's division, informed me that they had five hundred killed before the Bucktail battery and a regiment to their left (the 2d Pa. Reserves,) in trying to cross a swamp that separated them from us. Too much praise cannot be given to the three regiments that held this most important point, viz: the 5th to the left, commanded by the brave Col. Simmons, whose coolness and generalship won the admiration of officers and filled the men with confidence of victory. As to the Bucktails, I will not attempt their praise, the country already knows their valor and worth; but on this day in particular every man proved himself a hero. The 2d was entrusted by General Reynolds with a most important position on the right, and faithfully did this brave little regiment perform its duty; for more than five hours did they maintain their ground against double their number of rebels, as they tried to outflank the battery by turning our right wing. Their loss of life must have been terrible, as they were literally mowed down by the 2d every time their dense masses advanced to take the position, and the only regret was that the regiment was not filled up to its proper complement of men by Gov. Curtin, for a more skillful and braver man never led a regiment into battle than Col. McCandless. Our wounded of Thursday's fight were all sent to the hospital known as Savage's House, on the York river railroad, but it was not till morning we got them all off, owing to the very imperfect ambulance arrangement and miserable ambulances employed. There is no department of our army so imperfect, incompetent and worthless as that for the removal of our wounded from the field of battle. But I am happy to say that a complete change is to take place in this branch of the service. Friday we fell back to Coal Haven or Gaines' Hill, much against the will of our brave men, who said they could hold their position against any number of rebels. The day was hot and sultry, and the men suffered for want of food and rest, neither of which they could well obtain. As it was known the enemy was advancing rapidly, preparations were made to receive them. Skirmishing commenced about one o'clock, and the fight raged with fury till near dark.—The papers have given you a description of that battle, which, combined with your own experience, will prevent me from entering into any details. I remained up all night dressing the wounds of our men and doing what I could to relieve their sufferings, which I was fortunately enabled to do, having my transport cart and hospital attendants with me.

Next morning, Saturday, I crossed the Chickahominy and joined my regiment with the wounded, at the New Bridge, just in time, as preparations were being made to destroy it before the enemy advanced. The wounded were sent to Savage's House Hospital. We rested till 9 P. M., when our march was again resumed, and although the York river railroad was only two miles distant, it was daylight on Sunday morning before we reached it at Savage's House. I stopped about an hour at this noted place, where our sick and wounded had been sent from their regiments. I was astonished, shocked at the sight I beheld; amputated legs and arms lying about on the ground amongst the living wounded, hundreds of whom lay in the yard, out-houses, stables, &c., all suffering for food and drink; there seemed to be no head, no surgeon or anything else in authority, and the poor fellows of the 5th and 2d, who knew me so well, beseeched me to have them taken away in ambulances. It was, with the exception of the uncared for wounded after Monday's battle, the most heart rending scene I ever witnessed. I left these neglected sufferers with a heavy heart and painful thoughts of their fate. On we marched by thousands, for we were joined here by other Divisions, Artillery, and wagon trains, that extended for miles. After a great deal of trouble I rejoined my regiment, for the road, for miles lay through woods and swamps, filled with what appeared to be, an inextricable entanglement of Artillery, Wagons, Cavalry and Infantry. I thought we should never again get organized, or collect the regiments together, but after we crossed a corduroy bridge at White Oak Swamp, things began to assume more order, and we turned off to the right of the Chickahominy to a more elevated and open country, where, after marching about a mile, we encamped (that is our brigade) in an oat field belonging to Mr. Whitlock, whose house was a few yds. distant. This field was part of Monday's battle-field. After resting till near dark, our brigade was ordered out on picket duty. We were stationed along a county road running at right angles to Charles City road—it was down this latter road that the rebels came in great force. There is another county road running parallel for some distance with Charles City road, down which the rebel Generals Lee, Hill, Longstreet and McGruder advanced their forces to attack our army on Tuesday.

Picket duty may be very pleasant, when the enemy is humane and keeps at a respectful distance, but I can answer you it is otherwise when you expect a volley of balls into you every minute. This latter was my expectation, with accompanying feelings, as I lay half asleep and awake by my horse's head, till morning. Fortunately, the rebels did not disturb us, and in the morning we resumed our position in the oats field, where the men had a chance to eat and to rest a while before being mustered in for pay, and then to fight.

The "ball opened," as the boys say, about one o'clock, and continued till dark; the fight was obstinate and well contested on our part, with every advantage on the part of the rebels—position of guns, superior force, and, I believe, better generalship. Our Division of brave Pennsylvanians, misnamed reserves, in these battles, suffered terribly in this engagement; we lost many brave men whose lives were freely given for their country; many others were wounded and died from neglect, intentional neglect, for there can be no excuse offered by the fiendish enemy for letting wounded christian brothers lie on the battle-field from Monday night till Friday and Saturday, whilst they had thousands of their own men on the field, and hundreds of ours as prisoners, whom they might have detailed for the purpose of having them carried into the neighboring farm houses. It was a most horrible sight to see our brave men when they were brought in from the field and woods, with crushed and torn legs and arms, gashed and bullet wounded bodies, full of maggots wherever the flesh was cut or penetrated by bullet or bayonet: Oh! how it made me shudder when I saw the disgusting grubs wriggling and penetrating the tender wounds of my companions; all this was to be seen in whatever direction you walked, without you having the means to give but temporary relief.—I told Gens. Lee, McGruder and Winder, who was Provost Marshal, of the condition of our wounded, the two former on Tuesday morning, and the latter on Wednesday, when I went to him to beg some provisions, as nothing in the shape of food had been issued to our hundreds of wounded in the different houses, roads, and woods on and around the battle-field, nor did they get anything till Friday, when they sent to Willis' church, where Surgeon Marsh was stationed, some rancid bacon and flour. Four days and nothing to eat for well or wounded but what we could gather out of the wounded mens haversacks; yet the Rebel commissaries were dealing provisions out to their men daily! Starvation was the cause of many a brave man's death. How do you suppose I had an opportunity of having an interview with so many rebel Generals? (rebels against their country and the feelings of humanity.) I'll tell you! On Tuesday morning Dr. Marsh, Collins, and myself were busy taking down the names of our wounded men in the church, and surrounding woods; while performing this necessary labor, some person informed Gen. McGruder that we were taking sketches of the country, counting the number of Jackson's army that passed down the Quaker road that morning, &c. When the guard came after us we were all up at a Hospital about one-fourth of a mile distant, where Gen. Lee had ordered us to go with our own and their wounded, as he said the church would be hit by our shot as it was in range of the Yankee batteries (which was the only truth uttered by a rebel General within my knowledge, and which I verified when the cannonading commenced.) But we could not move *our* wounded as we had neither stretchers nor men, and they would not give us either, so with the exception of Major Woodward, whom Dr. Collins and I assisted in carrying, and one or two others who limped up, all the rest remained, and we with them. But the guard, yes the guard, came up to Dr. Collins and me with orders from Gen. McGruder, that the Surgeon who was making notes in the morning should repair immediately to his headquarters. The individual who bore this order intimated that I looked like the person described to the Gen. Dr. Collins thought I had better go, so off I went with my secesh escort, to find McGruder. We travelled for over a mile through their grand army in the direction of Malvern Hill, where McGruder was forming his artillery and infantry in order for battle. I introduced myself to him and requested to know why I had been sent for; he answered in a stuttering, hasty form of speech, that he had been informed that I was taking notes and making sketches of the country, and if so, he wanted to see the papers. I denied that I had either made a note or sketch outside of my profession, and that his informant had told him what was not true. After a little further conversation he appeared perfectly satisfied of my innocence, and assured me I had liberty to go where I pleased, as surgeons were not considered prisoners of war, which opinion, I am sorry to say, his government did not coincide in, for after ten days of labor and privations we were, when taken to Richmond, strictly confined in a Hospital prison without any privileges whatever, but such as were allowed to any other prisoner.

A few minutes after the above interview, I was introduced to Gen. Lee, who was conversing with Jeff. Davis, surrounded by the principal officers of the rebel army. His questions were similar to those of McGruder's, but spoken in a more gentlemanly and polished manner. His promises the same and as faithfully carried out, not only in regard to the liberty and position of surgeons, but to the inhuman neglect of our poor wounded; being in their sight on the battle-field with their undressed wounds exposed to a boiling July sun, and their piteous moans within hearing of Jeff. Davis and his minions. Thus passed Tuesday morning's interview with the chiefs of the rebel hord, who were making preparations to execute their plan of capturing Gen. McClellan and his whole army that evening. So sure were they of this, that not only Jeff. Davis, but the elite of Richmond were there assembled to view the game when bagged. I confess I felt in anything but a cheerful mood when I beheld their immense army of over one hundred thousand men, and with more artillery than I ever imagined the whole South contained, and that too, with the apparent freshness of their troops, for I watched closely their gait and manner, and was surprised at their perfect discipline and vigorous appearance, under all the disadvantages of clothing, for there were hardly two dressed alike, and what they had on (generally shirt and pants), was so dirty that it was impossible to tell the color.

The outfit of a well dressed infantry rebel in active service, consisted of a slouched hat made of felt, cotton cloth or such material as suited the fancy of the wearer, caps of all colors, and straw hats, short jackets, pants of all colors, shoes, cotton haversacks, a cartouch box and gun. The officers wore a grey uniform, with a profusion of gilt braid on their arms, with their rank indicated on their collars. This was the dress of perhaps the majority, but there were great numbers who were dressed in citizens dress, both old and dirty. I saw Captains and Surgeons dressed in home-made suits, without any regard to military rule or costume. Surgeons and all carried Colt's revolvers. Jeff. Davis was dres-in a plain black suit, black felt hat, and looked neat and clean, something like a gentleman farmer, without the latter's honest bright countenance, for Jeff. is careworn and his cheeks are sunken and wrinkled. He is a tall and gentlemanly looking man, with features indicating great intelligence and sagacity amidst the cares of treason and the wrinkles of age. He moved about among the soldiers without their making any demonstrations of joy or evincing any curiosity. Perhaps this was owing to his being among them so much, for I was informed that he was in several of the battles, and was under fire in Monday's battle, and, of course, would be to-day, so as to receive McClellan's sword, after the Yankees were bagged by Lee and Jackson (Hole-in-the-wall.) Before closing this imperfect sketch of the rebel army, I must record my admiration and give my thanks for the kindness and good behavior of the soldiers (privates), towards our sick and wounded men. Indeed, if it had not been for them, a great many more of our wounded would have died from hunger and thirst. They were ever willing to assist me in the care of our men, and would frequently sit for hours keeping off the flies from the wounds of their enemies, in battle, but now helpless, suffering prisoners. They spoke of their officers in the most reproachful terms, for allowing our wounded to lie so long in the sun and rain in the fields and roads, and could not account for such shameful neglect; and wondered if the Yankees would let them lie in the *bush* so long. One man remarked in regard to the privates of the rebel army, —I never heard, during my three weeks among them, any make use of profane or indecent language, and I was surrounded daily by hundreds of them, from all parts of the South.

Tuesday's Battle.

Great were the preparations of the rebel chiefs, and jubilant were their brave misguided followers, for one and all felt confident of McClellan's defeat and capture. It was impossible, they said, that he could escape, with Jackson on his left to cut off his retreat, an overwhelming force on his front and on his right, with the river in the rear to prevent his escape. The battle commenced about one P. M., by skirmishing, and by five the whole of the rebel force seemed to be advancing, and from that till 7½ the most terrific firing I ever heard was kept up on our side; about 7½ the rebels began to fall back in the greatest confusion, and by 8 o'clock there was a general stampede; the panic-stricken thousands came rushing up the different roads in ungovernable masses, cavalry, artillery and infantry, running as if the Yankees were at their heels. Never did I suppose that such an immense army would be in so short a time completely routed, disorganized, defeated, used up and impotent as far as all resistance could be offered.—Where I was (at the church), must have been a mile and a half from the battle-field at Malvern Hill, yet our guns threw shot and shell as thick around the building and beyond it, as if pieces were detailed for that special object. The rebel surgeons had made an adjoining house their headquarters, but they were soon driven farther up the road, where they were kept busy till morning. I remained till 2 o'clock in the morning in the church yard, dressing the wounds of the rebels as they were brought in by their companions, who refused to be carried farther when they heard a Surgeon was on the spot. Thus was I left hard at work relieving the poor wretches' whose frightful wounds, principally from grape, canister and shell, gave them great agony, and which they did not appear to bear half as well as our men. I must confess I felt a lightness of heart and buoyancy of spirits that seemed in ill-keeping with the surroundings, but I could not help this flow of spirits, this new life that wrs infused in me by the overwhelming defeat of the rebels.—What would I not have given to have been able to tell Gen. McClellan that the road to Richmond was open; the defeat of Lee, McGruder, Hill and Longstreet was complete, and all he had to do was to march his victorious veterans on to Richmond.

Wednesday was a rainy, dismal day within the rebel lines. Every few minutes Generals, Colonels, Captains, and other officers were inquiring for some division, brigade, regiment, &c. Their admirable ambulance corps were busy carrying off their wounded to Richmond; regiments, companies, parts of brigades and divisions were encamped in the fields and woods without system or order; wagons, artillery, ambulances and some infantry seemed to be making for Richmond by the Charles City Road.

On Wednesday, Dr. Marsh was sufficiently recovered to be able to take charge of the wounded in the church, whilst Dr. Collins and myself, each took charge of houses filled with wounded; I, the house of Mr. Whitlock, on the battle field on Monday, and the Dr. at a place about half a mile distant on the Quaker road. Whitlock's and Bich's farms were the battle-fields of June 30th, the former a white man, and the latter a negro, whose house was also used as a hospital by Doctor Swinben of New York or Albany, a gentlemanly and kind hearted man, who afterwards went to Savage's hospital. Whitlock, his wife and seven small children were in the cellar during the battle, their frame house was completely riddled with balls, and the large brick chimney, which in all country houses through the State are built on the outside, was broken in several places, and holes made through it by cannon balls in several places. It was in this small two story frame, with only three rooms, that I had forty-two patients, officers and men, all seriously wounded, with no assistance but my faithful Hartman (Thos. Hartman, 2d regiment Pa. Res.) who voluntarily remained with me when the army left the night after the battle. Words cannot express the obligations I am under to this faithful man, who labored day and night in relieving the wants of the wounded, preparing them such food as could be found lying in haversacks, helping me to dress their wounds and supplying their constant cries for water. (He was detained a prisoner in Richmond after I left, but has since joined the regiment. Friend Lane, it is in such places and under such circumstances, that a man's humanity to man can be tried! It was on Wednesday, the 2d of July, I took charge of the wounded in and around Whitlock's house, and on the same day I went to Gen. Winder, who was encamped close by, and informed him of the condition of our wounded; nothing to eat, no nurses, our men lying in the field without my having means to carry them in, and for which I begged him to detail me some men to assist me. I received no satisfaction and neither food nor help, and it was not till Friday, the 4th of July, five days after being wounded, that we received some flour and rancid fat pork, which had been sent to Dr. Marsh for all our wounded by the Confederate Government. Friday the rebels began to bring in our wounded on stretchers, one at a time, seven that were nearest to my hospital that were brought in to me this day, and others were carried to the nearest houses; many however, died from exhaustion produced by starvation. Captain Miller of the 10th Pa. Res. died to-day.

An incident occurred to-day, showing the bitter and hostile feeling of even the Confederate Surgeons against the Yankees. One of them, Dr. Hays of Georgia, Surgeon of the 36th Alabama Regiment, of Rhodes' Brigade, Hill's Division, commenced abusing one of our wounded men in a most violent manner for coming into their country to murder southern gentlemen, ravish their women, &c. The poor fellow made reply, that he did not come for those purposes, but as a soldier fighting for his government. But you did, G—d d—n you, and that son of a b—h, brute Butler, issued a proclamation permitting you to commit rape on every southern lady in the country. I here interposed and told the Dr. not to annoy the wounded man, as he was suffering so much pain already; and asked where he saw Gen. Butler's proclamation permitting such outrages? He replied it was published in our Yankee papers. I told him I did not believe any paper in the north would publish such an order. He wanted to know if I contradicted him. I answered I did not believe such an order was ever published in any northern paper. I had hardly the words spoken when he picked up the heavy centre part of a barrel head, and threw it at my face with great violence; fortunately I escaped the missile and his Brigade Surgeon, George Whitefield, interposed to prevent further violence being offered me, which no doubt saved my life, as Hayes threatened to shoot me if I uttered another word. The Surgeons who stood by and witnessed this act of southern chivalry, were George Whitfield, senior Surgeon of Rhodes' Brigade; Paul C. Lee, 3d Alabama Regiment; A. A. McQueen, Assistant Surgeon, 3d Alabama Regiment; T. C. Hill, Acting Surgeon 5th Alabama Regiment. They all left shortly after and I never saw them again. Dr. Whitfield will receive my thanks for his valuable assistance rendered to our wounded.

The heat was now intense, and our wounded men suffered terribly from its effects, but the large blue flies were the most serious annoyance. They swarmed in thousands around the poor men, depositing their eggs where there was the least odor from a wound.—These eggs in a few hours became disgusting maggots, crawling over the body and penetrating every wound.—It was impossible to keep them out of the wounds with my limited means, no dressings, no turpentine or chloroform to kill them, in fact nothing but such rags as we could find in and about the house.

On the 8th of July, two large army wagons were sent to take away my wounded to Richmond. These wagons were very heavy, clumsy vehicles without springs to them, and neither straw nor beds inside. I mentioned in few but strong words the inhumanity of carrying wounded men over the bad roads in such wagons, but it was of no avail, the orders were to take as many Yankees as they would hold, so I selected the least dangerously wounded and put five only in each wagon, with some blankets to make them as comfortable as possible. I told the officer in charge he need not return with such conveyances, as I positively would not permit the wounded to be placed in them. As the wagons moved off several of the poor fellows shrieked with pain, as a heavy jolt would displace or bruise their wounded limbs.—I never would have believed a civilized people could practice such inhumanity. On the 10th they removed the remainder in ambulances about ½ of a mile distant, preparatory to taking them to Richmond.

Friday, the 11th.—Our trip to Richmond to-day, was hailed with delight by all, Surgeons, nurses and wounded, for we were confident of obtaining proper food, good care and everything necessary for our comfort; but alas! we were sadly disappointed, as the sequel will prove. Two large omnibuses, drawn by eight mules each, were crowded with about one hundred wounded; these were principally officers, and I accompanied them, being favored with a seat on the driver's box, on condition that I would act as brakesman, which I did, regulating the speed of the coach in descending the hills in spite of the mules and negro drivers.—We arrived in Richmond at 9 P. M., after a ride of four hours on the Charles City road. There were no fortifications on the road, with the exception of a breastwork around the encampment of Hill's division, about 1½ miles from Richmond. We were driven along Carey street to the Libby warehouse prison, where we underwent a search by Lieut. Turner, the jailor of the prison hospital. He took from the Surgeons all their instruments, medicines, swords, opera glasses, horses and whatever else he considered contraband for Yankee Surgeons to have. Officers and privates lost all private or government articles that were thought to be of any value to the rebel government, even to Upton's imitation Confederate notes. After being thoroughly searched, we were conducted into a large room, dimly lighted by two candles, where the wounded officers and privates were placed on cots, stretchers, floor, &c., Surgeons, field-officers, privates and nurses all together. Every one well enough had to look out for himself, for Doctor Bentley, who had charge, was unable to provide for the badly wounded, in consequence of the government not supplying him with common necessaries to do so. I was fortunate enough to secure a bench on which to sleep, and kept possession of it till I left. In this long, dark room there was partitioned off in one corner, near the table where our food was divided and given out, a water closet, (excuse the polite term,) with openings. This filthy place was used by Surgeons, patients, cooks and nurses. Diarrhœa prevailed to a great extent amongst all the prisoners, and the string of applicants was generally so great that you had to wait half an hour before your turn would come; and this was not the worst, for while in there the nurses would bring in the chambers from the sick and set them down before you, till they find an opportunity to empty them. This partition included within its narrow limits a window without sash or glass, so that the elite of Richmond, as they passed by, could observe and philosophize on a Yankee ——.

Food was furnished twice a day, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. A slice of bread and meat was the constant bill of fare. Occasionally a miserable attempt at making soup for those who could not swallow solid substance, but those who tasted it once shuddered at repeating the dose. Officers, occasionally, could purchase little extras outside, as the jailor gave permission for one of the nurses to go with a guard, once or twice a day, to make purchases. But even after they had purchased a few trifles, at an enormous cost, it was almost impossible to have them cooked, as the basement where the cooking was done, had hardly any accommodations for that purpose, besides it was used as a receptacle for the dead of this and other hospitals, and they were allowed to remain for several days, till the smell from their decomposing bodies, as it came up through the grating over the large trap door, into our room, was most disgustingly offensive. There were few who could relish eating food from such a place. I observed corpses very much decomposed when they brought them into our kitchen.

Such, friend Lane, is a brief and feint, very feint description of this filthy prison hospital. Of other horrors connected with it, I will not shock your sensibility by a recital. Such was the treatment our brave officers and men received; such was the liberty given and respect paid to Surgeons; such the nourishment of men whom they had allowed to lie in outhouses, fields, woods and swamps of the different battle fields for two weeks, with nothing to eat but flour and *rancid flitch*.—But then we invaded, they say, their soil, and we deserve no better. Still a Christian, brave and chivalrous people should have mercy on the poor, helpless, wounded soldier. It is a terrible spirit of revenge that will deliberately starve to death, and look on with apparent satisfaction, a wounded brother soldier, whose ghastly and painful wounds should make us drop a tear of sympathy, instead of a malignant smile of satisfaction. May God deal justly with these inhuman beings.

Whilst in Libby prison hospital, which extends from Carey street back to a street running parallel with the canal, I saw, daily, canal boats coming down loaded with stone, which I was told was for Ft. Darling or Drury's Bluff. There was also a small steamer making trips up and down the canal.

We, the Surgeons, had been informed on several occasions that we would be sent to our army on James river, and in consequence of this, on the 14th a number of Surgeons, Assistants, volunteers, &c., held a meeting for the purpose of considering the propriety of a sufficient number remaining to take care of the wounded; *ten* was the number required and there were about twenty present: after a few minutes interchange of thoughts, it was soon discovered that the meeting could come to no action in consequence of information received that the rebels intended sending Doctors, patients and all at the same time, which proved pretty near the truth, so that the meeting adjourned *sine die*. I would not have mentioned this little incident of prison life, if it had not been for an attempt made at notoriety by the officers of this quasi meeting, in a communication sent to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in which they style themselves patriotic Surgeons &c., &c., yet I perceive by the same paper of July 21st, that three of these stay-behind volunteers, were the first to return; and I do not blame them, as there was no necessity of their remaining—how Presidents and Secretaries like to see their names in print; pshaw! humbug! Friday the 18th, we were informed that we would be removed to James river, and then embark on our transport for home. This news produced universal joy, and lit up many a ghastly countenance with a smile of satisfaction. There were many countenances however, who doubted it, as they had been so often deceived by such rebel promises—Dr. Marshal, for instance, who had been there for more than six weeks, and who had Typhoid fever, from which he died, could hardly believe it possible that he was to get away alive, which he barely did. This was a case of refined rebel barbarity. The Dr. was Surgeon of Berdan's sharp shooters, and was taken prisoner and kept confined in the Libby pest house till he contracted the fatal malady, and one more victim added to rebel inhumanity: for why did they detain a surgeon who was not by their own laws considered a prisoner of war, till he contracted the prevalent disease of the place, and after he had contracted it, why did they keep him there with daily promises of liberation? *why to die, to murder him!*

At 8 o'clock A. M., over one hundred two horse ambulances, and a few four horse, made their appearance, and by half past nine, we were loaded and ready to start with light hearts and fond hopes. By ten o'clock over four hundred of us were under way, and the long procession moved from prison and Richmond. Crowds of vagrant whites and negroes gazed at us as we passed, some with pity, others with contempt or indifference; *one* respectable looking female, (God bless her) stood at the corner of a street with a large pitcher of fresh, cool water and good to all who were thirsty. It was the only act of kindness received on the long march, except from the Captain and officers of the excellent ambulance corps which conveyed us to the landing.

There was not much observed worthy of note as we left Richmond, with the exception of a fine view I had of the "New Merrimac," as she was towed up the river to receive her iron plating. I was very much disappointed in her appearance and size; she looked like a large canal boat with a shed amid-ships, said shed not having an inclination so steep, or an angle so acute but that a man could lie on it without sliding down; I observed men in this position as she passed. There is no passage between the gun-wale and the shed; communication fore and aft must be beneath the centre of the shed; she is not flat bottomed, and when with her armament, she will draw from six to eight feet of water; both stem and stern looked to me alike, and there is room enough for a large cannon at either end. I do not believe she can carry more than four.—Take her in all, I have great contempt for her; besides, I do not believe she will be fit for service before September.

As we rode along I observed the country in all directions, with the assistance of a good opera glass, but could discover no fortifications from Richmond to Aiken's landing. I saw about one regiment of Artillery, and about one mile this side of Richmond they have on the old turnpike road, two old ship thirty-two pounders, one pointing towards us and the other towards the river. The driver, a very intelligent Baltimorean, informed me that there was but one fortification between Fort Darling and Richmond.

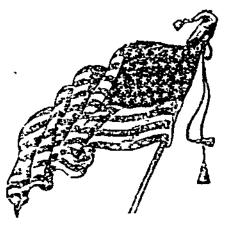
The rebel ambulance arrangement for the removal of the wounded from the field of battle is much more complete than ours. It is a distinct corps, under the command of a captain and subordinate officers. But I will not weary you with further remarks about rebeldom, and I know you will, in the kindness of your heart, excuse this hasty and very imperfect sketch of what I heard and saw during my three weeks labors with my suffering companions. Your sincere friend,

Edward Donnelly,
Surgeon 2d Regt., P. R. V. C.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 2, 1862.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

A UNION CONVENTION.

No Political Parties in this time of National Peril.

TO THE PEOPLE OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Both political parties have met and made their party nominations. Whatever may be said either by the resolutions of the Conventions or by the advocates of the tickets nominated by them, the fact is too palpable that they are both strictly PARTY tickets. The wishes and the hopes of the people were disregarded and disappointed by this action. They want no party tickets, and no political strife at this time. They feel that whatever they may have called each other in the past, they can recognize all loyal men as patriots and brethren now, and feeling thus they do not wish to be arrayed in apparent hostility. The Country needs the united strength of its people both in council and in the field, to put down Treason. Every man who now assumes the duties of office, should do so untrammelled by obligations arising from party nomination and election.—He should feel that he has been called by the whole people to act for them, and against their enemies; and not for a part of them, against the other part. To accomplish this, the people must act for themselves, and disregard the bidding of party leaders and partisans of every name.

We think this is the desire of the people of this county. Every man who has a son or brother in the army thinks more of standing by him, strengthening his hands, than of the success of parties.

We, therefore, citizens of the county, (not because we are dissatisfied with the *men* nominated by parties, but because we are against party strife at all,) in the exercise of our rights as citizens, and discarding all party distinctions, unite in a call for a CONVENTION to be held in Huntingdon, on

Tuesday, the 9th of September, 1862,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., to nominate candidates to be supported by all loyal citizens, who wish to ignore party, and to unite in cordial earnest support of the Government and the War. We suggest that the citizens in the various boroughs and townships select, from each, FOUR DELEGATES on the SATURDAY PREVIOUS to the day fixed for meeting of the Convention.—The election for delegates to be held at the usual places of holding township and general elections.

The Union Convention.

The call has been approved by voters of all parties in every district in the county, and as each district has authorized the election of delegates by signing the call, we do not see that any strength would be given the cause by publishing names in this paper. We have heard from most of the townships, and we are gratified to know that the voters of both the old parties are strongly in favor of a Union War Ticket. All that is necessary to unite the Union vote of the county upon one ticket, is the election of good men as delegates to the Union Convention on the 9th. Let every township and borough be represented in the Convention. The good men should come and consult together, and determine what *shall be done* to defeat the partisan spirit that *is not* popular with the people. We want the *people* to speak—to lead—and we will follow. Come then, Democrats, and Republicans, and People's Party—all who are opposed to partisan tickets—come, consult as a loyal people should consult, and you will have the proud satisfaction of knowing that you have made an effort to satisfy the demands of a large majority of the loyal voters of the county.

"A party warfare now, for party purposes, should not be encouraged—partisan organization, to secure party success, should be avoided.

"By the counsels of the interested, two tickets have been nominated in this county. *Each composed of its own partisans.*"

We take the above truths from the editorial columns of the *Journal & American* of this week. "WHAT IS DUTY?" Is it not that the people should meet on Tuesday next in a Union Convention, and *make right* what the *Journal & American admits* has been *done wrong*. The friends of a Union Ticket, whether they are selected as delegates or not, should come to town on the 9th, and make an effort to undo the counsels of the interested partisans. *"A party warfare now, for party purposes, should not be encouraged—partisan organizations, to secure party success,* SHOULD BE DISCOURAGED."

THE proceedings of the "Democratic" Convention is crowded out this week. They will appear in our next issue.

The War Near Washington.

Once more the seat of the struggle against the rebellion is in front of Washington. The cannonading of the past few days is said, indeed, to have been heard in the streets of the city. The rebels have gathered all their strength, and are making a last and desperate effort to take the capital.—Taking advantage of the neglect or oversight of our Generals, their active and skillful leaders have turned our army and actually thrown a large force between its main body and its base at Alexandria and Washington. As a consequence of this, our troops have had to fight at a disadvantage, and the battles of last Friday and Saturday, fiercely contested on both sides, have caused us heavy losses.—The battle of Friday appears to have resulted in our favor; that of Saturday, owing to the arrival of rebel reinforcements, was in their favor. On Sunday, if the reports are to be credited, there was but little fighting, probably because neither army was in a condition to make an attack, after such terrible work as they had gone through.

While battles are raging and their results are still unascertained, it is not becoming to criticise Generals and and their plans. Indeed it is not possible to criticise them intelligently till they are over. Then it may be ascertained whether proper precautions were observed, whether all weak points on our front were carefully watched, whether our forces were properly posted, whether their movements, when danger was upon them, were wisely ordered and skillfully executed. The credit for failure or success may then be given properly.—But now all is confusion in regard to the battles near Bull Run. We only know that the armies that were to take Richmond are now doing their best to defend Washington. That they will be able to make a successful defence, and soon resume the aggressive, we firmly believe. Although probably still outnumbered by the enemy, our reinforcements are going forward rapidly, and the fortifications about the city are very strong. Still, it is a mortifying and discouraging thing to find our army no nearer to Richmond than it was thirteen months ago, after the first repulse from Bull Run.

Perhaps the fault finders, who have declared that the rebel army in Virginia was not so large as ours, will begin to confess they were wrong, since they have been able to press Pope with an overpowering force in front, and at the same time throw another force in his rear. They will see why General McClellan, with an army of 80,000 or 90,000 men, asked for reinforcements and co-operation to enable him to take Richmond. This underrating the force of the enemy has been the great mistake in the conduct of the war. Some of those who now estimate the rebel army in Virginia at 250,000 men, were among the critics who endeavored to demonstrate that it never exceeded 80,000 or 100,000.—To convince us of the mistake, we have had to fight numerous battles and to make various retreats. Hereafter there will be no withholding of reinforcements from our generals.—The President's call for 300,000 new volunteers has enabled him to strengthen our armies both in the East and the West. Then will come the draft, which will bring a fresh supply into the field. Believing that the rebel army can be but little increased, we are not likely to be outnumbered by them in future battles, as we have been on almost every occasion heretofore.—*Evening Bulletin, Sept. 1st.*

If the Government has not been as successful in the suppression of the rebellion as was expected, who is to blame? Will any person pretend to say that the continued denunciation of the war as an "*Abolition war*"—a war to free the "niggers"—a war to put the "nigger" upon an equality with the white man of the North,—has been helping the Government to accomplish good results? Every candid man must admit that the opposition this war and the Administration has met with from an organized opposition *political* party in the North, has had much to do in keeping alive the struggle between the North and South. President Lincoln's party is the only thoroughly loyal party in the country. He is no political partisan *now*, and *opposed* to him, we find all extremes—the Abolitionists and Vallandigham Democrats of the North, and the Secessionists of the South. Until a *more* loyal party shall rise up, we shall support the loyal party that stands by the President, believing it the only proper course for all loyal men to pursue.

Merrimac Lewis.—*A. Owen.*

That's personal—but we consider the source. We might say, somebody has stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in. "*The Monitor*"—the name won't deceive anybody. It is enough for the people to know that it is an organ of the Hughes party—the same organization that bolted the Democratic nomination in '60, and went over to the support of the rebel cause.

W. A. WALLACE, Esq., of Clearfield, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate in the district composed of the counties of Clearfield, Cambria and Blair.

The Position of a True Democrat.

The following are the remarks of Brigadier General Richard BUSTEED, at the great war meeting in New York, on Wednesday last:

"I have the utmost contempt for him who by speech or act attempts to draw party lines now. This is the appropriate office of home traitors; let them have a monopoly of the work.—I am certain no true Democrat will engage in it, at least no intelligent or reputable person who will do so.—There is a great fight on hand between democracy and aristocracy; between the privileges of the few and the rights of the multitude—between caste and republican equality—and he is the genuine democrat who loves Liberty more than Slavery.

"The democracy that will not endure this test is spurious. The man who delays or hazards victory to our arms, by talking kindly of rebels, or unkindly of lawful authority or necessary instrumentalities, or by preventing enlistments, or in any other way, is not only not a Democrat but he is a traitor; meaner than all his Southern compatriots; a sneaking, sniveling, cowardly traitor, scarcely worth the rope or time it would take to hang him.

"My own position is easily declared. I *was* a Democrat. I *am* a loyal lover of my country, whose free institutions I do not care to outlive. [Cheers.] I *will be* what her necessities, the convictions of my intelligence and the dictates of my conscience makes me. If this be treason to party, party can make the most of it." [Great applause.]

There is a class of *home* "humbugs," or traitors, or something else, who can seldom see the *good* qualities in the brave soldier. We do not think it will be very difficult for all loyal men to make a few *proper* comments after reading the following wholesale denunciation of brave officers, by that *pure* Democratic sheet, the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, of Saturday last.

The *Patriot & Union* says:

"We are afraid we are very near to the truth when we pronounce General Pope to be, in our opinion, *a humbug*—almost as extensive an insect as Fremont. Buell, we fancy, is asleep, trying to dream out what the war's about, the problem that troubled him so at first. Ulysses has fallen into the power of the Cyclops, and instead of poking out his eye, as his great namesake did, has had both his own done for. We fervently pray that the next shower may bring us down a few *live* Generals instead of myriads of toads. We can dispense with the reptiles, but the Generals we *want*."

"If we were in favor of the war, we would not hesitate a moment to go."—*Selinsgrove Times.*

This *Selinsgrove Times* is the organ of the Vallandigham Democracy of Snyder county. It is opposed to the war because its sympathies are with the rebels—and yet it claims to be a loyal Union paper. It is about as loyal to the Government as many other Vallandigham Democratic presses we could name. Will Bro. Owen condescend to give us his opinion of the Democracy and loyalty of the *Selinsgrove Times?*

THE following sound remarks by Mayor Henry, of Philadelphia, should command the attention of all loyal men:

"There can be no partisan triumph over the National Administration that will not be gladly hailed by foreign Governments as a popular denunciation of our war for the Union; there can be no factious opposition to the policy of that Administration that will not inspire fresh vigor throughout the ranks of treason; there can be no defeat of the friends of the Administration that shall not speed rebel bullets with deadlier aim against our brethren, whose lives are perilled in the vindication of our country's honor."

"THAT in this, our Nation's trial, *all party strife for place and power is hereby renounced as* UNWORTHY OF A FREE ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE."

The above is a resolution unanimously adopted by the late "Democratic" County Convention. For adhering to the sentiments of this resolution we have been denounced by every man connected with the *Monitor.*—If this resolution speaks the sentiments of the "Democratic" Convention, why did that body put up a *party* ticket?—Will Mr. D-a-ugherty, or his man Friday, explain?

Dr. H. O. BRAMWELL, of Schellsburg, has announced himself an independent candidate in Bedford county for the Legislature, in opposition to John Cessna, Esq.

An Earnest Appeal to the Women and Children.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Washington, Aug. 30, 1862. }

To the Loyal Women and Children in the United States:

The supply of lint in the market is nearly exhausted; the brave men wounded in defence of their country will soon be in want of it.

I appeal to you to come to our aid in supplying us with the necessary article. There is scarcely a woman or child who cannot scrape up lint, and there is no way in which their assistance can be more usefully given than in furnishing us the means to dress the wounds of those who fall in the defence of their rights and their homes.

Contributions will be received at Boston by Surgeon A. N. McLaren, U. S. A.; at New York, by Surgeon R. S. Satterly, U. S. A.; at Newark, by Assistant Surgeon Janeway; at Philadelphia, by Surgeon George E. Cooper, U. S. A.; at Baltimore, by Surgeon C. C. Cox, U. S. A.; at Washington, by Surgeon C. S. Lamb, U. S. A.; at Cincinnati, by Surgeon Glover Penn, U. S. A.; at Louisville, by Surgeon J. F. Head; at St. Louis, by C. L. Alexander, U. S. A., or by any other medical officer of the army.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon General U. S. A.

WAR NEWS.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

The Second Great Battle of Bull Run.—The Union Troops Victorious.—The Union Loss in Killed and Wounded at Least Eight Thousand.—The Rebel Loss Two to Our One.—Heavy Captures from the Enemy.—They Retreat to the Mountains.

Official Despatch from Gen. Pope.

HEADQUARTERS, FIELD OF BATTLE, GROVETON, NEAR GAINESVILLE, Aug 30.

To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.

We fought a terrific battle here yesterday with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted, with continuous fury, from daylight till after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which we now occupy.

Our troops are too much exhausted to push matters, but I shall do it in the course of the morning as soon as Fitz John Porter's corps comes up from Manassas.

The enemy is still on our front, but they are badly used up. We have lost no less than 8,000 men killed and wounded, and from the appearance of the field the enemy lost at least two to our one.

He stood strictly on the defensive, and every assault was made by ourselves.

Our troops behaved splendidly.

The battle was fought on the identical battle-field of Bull Run, which fact greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men.

The news just reaches us from the front that the enemy is retreating towards the mountains.

I go forward at once to see. We have made great captures, but I am not able yet to form an idea of their extent.

JOHN POPE, Major-General.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Official Despatch from General Pope.

The Movements of the Past Few Days.

PLANS AND COUNTER-PLANS.

Jackson's Ineffectual Attempt to Turn our Right.

Severe Fight near Centreville, Between McDowell and Sigel, and Jackson.

The Enemy Driven Back at all Points.

Heintzleman Moving On the Enemy.

1,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The following despatch from Gen. Pope has been received:

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Aug. 28.

To Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

As soon as I discovered that a large force of the enemy was turning our right toward Manassas, and that the division I had ordered to take post there, two days before, had not yet arrived there from Alexandria, I immediately broke up my camps at Warrenton Junction and Warrenton, and marched rapidly back in three columns.

I directed McDowell, with his own and Sigel's corps, and Reno's division, to march upon Gainesville by the Warrenton and Alexandria pike; Reno and one division of Heintzleman to march on Greenwich; and, with Porter's corps and Hooker's division, I marched back to Manassas Junction. M'Dowell was ordered to interpose between the forces of the enemy, which had passed down to Manassas through Gainesville, and his main body, which was moving down from White Plains thro' Thoroughfare Gap. This was completely accomplished. Longstreet, who had passed through the gap, being driven back to the west side. The forces sent to Greenwich were designed to support McDowell in case he met too large a force of the enemy.

The division of Hooker, marching towards Manassas, came upon the enemy near Kettle Run, on the afternoon of the 27th, and after a sharp action routed them completely, killing and wounding 300, and capturing their camps and baggage and many stands of arms.

This morning the command pushed rapidly to Manassas Junction, which Jackson had evacuated three hours in advance. He retreated by way of Centreville, and took the turnpike towards Warrenton.

He was met when six miles west of Centreville by McDowell and Sigel.

Late this afternoon a severe fight took place, which has been terminated by the darkness.

The enemy was driven back at all points; and thus the affair rests.

Heintzleman's corps will move on him at daylight, from Centreville, and I do not see how he is to escape without heavy loss.

We have captured a thousand prisoners, many arms, and one piece of artillery.

JOHN POPE,
Major General.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Firing Heard in the Direction of Centreville.—Telegraphic Communication Established with Manassas.—Large Numbers of Troops Awaiting Transportation.—Gen. Burnsides in Possession of Fredericksburg.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 30.—There has been heavy firing heard to day in the direction of Centreville, and the contest of yesterday was undoubtedly renewed this morning. Telegraphic communication has been established to Manassas, and the cars are running as far as Bull Run. The bridge and railroad are being repaired with the greatest dispatch, and trains will probably extend their trips to-morrow.—There are still a large number of troops in Alexandria awaiting transportation to the field of battle.

A Pennsylvania Brigade, comprising the 123d, 133d, 134th and 136th regiments, under General Cook, were to march to-day. Those who were able to be moved from the Alexandria hospitals have been taken to Washington to make room for the wounded who are to arrive to-day.

Advices from Fredericksburg as late as 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, give contradiction to the current reports regarding burning of bridges &c. in that locality. There has been no such proceeding.

Gen. Burnside had possession of that city certainly at 3 o'clock, P. M., yesterday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

The Excitement in the City.

Commanders of the different divisions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Gen. Pope's statement that Heintzleman's corps would move on the enemy at daylight is confirmed by the heavy firing heard from that vicinity.

Rumors of various successes have reached here, but need confirmation. Yesterday rebel scouts were seen at Longlegs, in the vicinity of Chain Bridge. Every precaution has been taken to prevent a surprise in that direction. The impression prevails that the rebels have been entrapped, and the result of the recent manœuvring is looked for with intense eagerness.

The command of the armies operating in Virginia is as follows: General Burnside commands his own corps except those that have been temporarily detached and assigned to Genl. Pope. Gen. M'Clellan commands that portion of the army of the Potomac that has been sent onward to General Pope's command. Gen. Pope commands the army of Virginia and all forces temporarily attached to it. All the forces are under the command of Major General Halleck, General in chief.

(Signed) E D. TOWNSEND,
Assist. Adjt. General.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Another Attack by the Rebels.—General Pope Falls Back to Centreville.—He is Strongly Entrenched.—Reinforcements Reported Arriving.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The rebels were heavily reinforced yesterday and attacked Pope's army before the arrival of Generals Franklin and Sumner. The attack was boldly met and a severe battle followed; the advantage of the whole was on the side of the enemy, and Pope fell back to Centreville with the whole army in good order.—He has now been joined by General Franklin at Centreville, and Sumner was on the march to him last night.—He occupies the strongest position in the vicinity of Washington, and is expected promptly to renew the contest. After the successes of Friday every effort should be used to hasten the forwarding of our troops.

Private dispatches direct from Washington of to-day, state that Gens. Franklin and Sumner had arrived with heavy reinforcements to Gen. Pope, and that everything was progressing favorably to-day.

NO FIGHTING ON SUNDAY.

THE ARMY WELL CONCENTRATED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Information received here indicates that there has been but little if any fighting to-day. Our army is well concentrated, and the men are in good condition and spirits.

LATEST NEWS.

Near Centreville, August 31—6 P. M.

The Enemy's Strength.

The enemy, according to the reports of prisoners who have been taken, and who seem to be intelligent, has recently been reinforced enormously, and now includes *the entire rebel army in the State of Virginia!* The prisoners even go so far as to say that, according to what they have heard, the rebel Army of Virginia numbers about 250,000 men.

The Enemy's Position.

They occupy the outer extremity of the old Bull Run battle-field at present, their front being at the farthest point of the old field. They hold their old rifle-pits, which were dug on the memorable 21st of July, 1861. They are bold and impudent. What their intention is cannot be known to any but themselves.

Our Army Reinforced.

I am gratified to announce that *our* army was reinforced at noon to-day, by at least 60,000 of the most effective men we have in the field, including FRANKLIN'S corps, SUMNER'S corps, PORTER'S corps, RICHARDSON'S division, SEDGWICK'S division, COXE'S division of Ohio veterans from Western Virginia, together with General STURGISS' new division of the following Pennsylvania regiments of the new levies: 122d, 123d, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th and 129th. The latter marched from the various camps near Washington, this morning, where they have been lately located, and whence they can be safely spared.

Position of our Army Yesterday Afternoon.

This afternoon our whole army is massed ten miles south of Centreville, beyond Bull Run, and notwithstanding that the enemy has received such great reinforcements, we are driving the enemy at every point, and victory, sooner or later, is considered certain. Jackson will certainly be driven to the mountains. He cannot pass through Thoroughfare Gap again, for Heintzleman is guarding the road and he cannot break through that brave corps, especially with our grand armies at his heels.

No Fighting After Noon Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—Despatches received from Fairfax Court House about seven miles from Centreville, state that no fighting had been heard from there up to noon to-day.—General Banks' forces were heard from last night, in a favorable position for joining Gen. Pope's army

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS

NOW IN THE FIELD.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office in the building formerly occupied as Head-Quarters of Camp Crossman, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Railroad street, Huntingdon, Penna.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Capt. SETH BENNER,
110th Regiment, P. V.

Huntingdon, Aug. 16, 1862. *On Recruiting Service.*

FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county to me directed will be offered for sale at the late residence of Joseph Nightwine, dec'd,—a two-story log dwelling house and lot of ground situate on the north side of Washington street in the borough of Huntingdon on

Wednesday, the 24th of September, inst.,

at one o'clock, P. M., of the same day.

Conditions of sale—One-half the purchase money shall be paid on the confirmation of the said sale and the other half at the end of one year, with interest.

ALSO—At the same time and place will be sold all the personal property belonging to the said deceased's estate.

DAVID SNARE,
Huntingdon, Sept. 3, 1862. *Executor.*

FOURTH ST. CARPET STORE,

No. 47, above Chestnut Street, Philada.

I solicit an examination of the prices and quality of my large and well selected

STOCK OF CARPETINGS,

All of the newest styles and manufactured of the best materials. BRUSSELS, 3-ply—INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETINGS, DRUGGETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS in every width

RAG LIST AND COTTAGE CARPETINGS.

Together with a large stock of

WINDOW SHADES,

Of the newest and handsomest patterns, which will be sold low.

J. T. DELACROIX,
Sept. 3, 1862-3m. 47 South Fourth Street.

STRAYED AWAY.

A large three years old BRINDLE BULL, with a white face. Any person knowing the whereabouts of said bull will please send me word by letter or otherwise.

DAVID RUPERD,
Sept. 3. 1862. Huntingdon P. O.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.

—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, JOHN C. WATSON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2nd Tuesday, (and 14th day) of October, 1862, at which time District and County Officers as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of member of Congress, of the district composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Mifflin, in the National House of Representatives.

One person to fill the office of Senator, for the unexpired term of S. S. Wharton, of the counties of Huntingdon Bedford and Somerset.

One person to fill the office of member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon County.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Surveyor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows: to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd. in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAleavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows to wit.—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main road from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Ker's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit of Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by Jos. Morrison, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 17th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1862, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-sixth.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Huntingdon, Sept. 3, '62. } 4t.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store of
Sept. 3. 1862. JAS. A. BROWN.

VALUABLE COAL AND TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The following tracts of unseated Lands, situate near BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN, in Huntingdon county, Pa., will be sold at Public Auction, on the 25th day of SEPTEMBER, 1862, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—All the tracts here described are well timbered. On some of them Coal has been discovered, and one or more mines have been opened, and all are in the vicinity of the coal mines opened at the Broad Top Mountain. Most of the tracts of land are near the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad. Many of the tracts are well adapted to cultivation, the raising of all kinds of grain, grass, and the productions of the country. They may be briefly described as follows:

A Tract of Land near Cassville, known as the NORRIS COAL BANK TRACT, surveyed on a warrant for 400 acres, in the name of Phillip Keif—or as named on the record, *Philip Carp*. The Coal Mines on this Tract have been opened a number of years; a considerable quantity of Coal has been taken from the Mines, but there is now believed to be an almost inexhaustible quantity still remaining on the Tract.

Also—A Tract of Land in Hopewell township, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Peter Wilson, containing 446 acres, 121 perches; Benjamin Rush, Tod township, 438 acres, 53 perches; John Singer, Carbon township, 520 perches; Benjamin Shoemaker, Hopewell township, 405 acres, 116 perches; Isaac Wampole, Hopewell township, 348 acres, 96 perches; Leonard Kechemle, Hopewell township, 360 acres; Samuel Davis, Hopewell township, 451 acres; Conrad Bates, Hopewell township, 418 acres; Henry Bates, Hopewell township, 417 acres; Peter Benson, Clay township, 435 acres, 56 perches; Thomas Benton, Tod township, 371 acres, 152 perches; Jonathan Jones, Tod township, 433 acres, 58 perches; Owen Jones, Tod township, 478 acres, 58 perches; William Sheaff, Tod township, 439½ acres; Robert Erwin, Tod township, 317 acres, 145 perches; Philip Wager, 523 acres; Philip Stein, Tod township, 478 acres; and John Musser, Tod township, 478 acres.

All the above tracts of land were surveyed on warrants as early as 1794, and the surveys regularly returned to the Land Office. The title is unquestioned, and clearly vested in the present owner.

Any information about the lands will be given on application to Jacob Cresswell, Cassville; Messrs. Miles and Dorris, Huntingdon, or by the Attorney of the owner, No. 260 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN SAVAGE,
By his Attorney in fact,
Sept. 3, 1862. A. V. PARSONS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

[*Estate of Jonathan Leslie.*]

The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of Theo. H. Cremer, Esq., Assignee of Jonathan Leslie, an insolvent debtor, will attend to his duties at the Office of Miles & Dorris, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER next, at ten o'clock, A. M., when all persons interested are required to present their claims before him, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

WILLIAM DORRIS, JR.,
Sept. 3, 1862. *Auditor.*

PATRIOTS!

TO THE RESCUE!!

Men Wanted to fill up one of the best Regiments in the Field.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office at MARKLESBURG, Huntingdon county, Pa.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Sergt. JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
53d Regiment, P. V.
August 20, 1862. On Recruiting Service.

$25 REWARD.

HORSE stolen from a field near McVeytown, sometime during Sunday night, the 24th inst. A good sized BLACK HORSE about 8 years old with white spot on forehead, and slight sore on left knee about as large as a five cent piece. He both trots and racks and is very gentle. The finder will receive the above reward by detaining the Horse and thief, and address the owner.

SAMUEL TROXELL,
August 27, 1862-3t. McVeytown, Pa.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A Journeyman MILLER wanted immediately.
Address A. J. McCOY,
Spruce Creek,
August 27, 1862-3t. Hunt. co., Pa.

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1839, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK;" the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR,	J. GEORGE MILES,
JOHN J. LAWRENCE,	WILLIAM LEWIS,
R. B. WIGTON,	ALEXANDER PORT,
ROBT. HARE POWELL,	JOHN R. HUNTER,
JAMES MAGUIRE,	GEORGE EBY,
DAVID DUNN,	A. R. STEWART,

R. M. CUNINGHAM.

June 3, 1862-6m.

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned citizens and residents of Pennsylvania have associated themselves together in partnership and prepared a Certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of discount, deposit and circulation or issue, under and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 31st day of May, A. D. 1861, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks, approved March 31st, 1860." and any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said proposed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON,	JAMES M. BELL,
JOHN SCOTT,	JAMES GWIN,
WILLIAM DORRIS, JR.,	THOMAS FISHER,

GEORGE W. GARRETTSON.

July 22, 1862—6m.

STRAY CATTLE.—

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Barree township, about the last of May last, three head of cattle—one black-spotted Heifer two years old past—one black steer yearling past, and one red Heifer with some white mixed, yearling past. They all have a slit in left ear and tails cropped. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

August 12, 1862-4t. JOHN SMILEY.

CAUTION.—

I caution all persons against purchasing a note drawn in favor of William Cough for the sum of $31 00, dated July 19th, 1862, as I am determined not to pay the same, as I did not receive *value*.

July 22, 1862. J. R. McCARTNEY.

NOTICE.—

All persons indebted to the firm of Holler & Warfel, (in the Blacksmithing business at Mill Creek,) are requested to settle their accounts immediately, as one of the firm has enlisted in the army, and the accounts must be settled forthwith.

HOLLER & WARFEL.

☞ The business will be carried on as heretofore, by the undersigned (to whom all accounts will be presented) at the old stand.

FRANCIS HOLLER.

Mill Creek, Aug. 19, 1862-3t

NOTICE—

All persons knowing themselves indebted to me, or having claims against me will call and settle immediately, or will be disposed of according to law. The books will be left in the hands of J. F. Thompson of Mill Creek.

Mill Creek, July 11, 1862. Dr. G. W. THOMPSON.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

GLORIOUS NEWS!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, August 13, 1862.

$40! WAGES PAID $100!

To sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all goods sold by our Agents or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.

Address C. RUGGLES,
June 18, 1862-3m. *Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.*

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 2, 1862.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Handsome Testimonials.—An elegant sword, the handsomest we have ever seen, was on exhibition at the Broad Top Depot for two or three days last week. The blade of the weapon is of the finest steel, while the hilt is of pure silver, superbly chased and engraved. The scabbard is of steel, heavily plated with gold, and on which is inscribed the words:

Presented to Capt. J. J. Lawrence by the employees of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad.

Major Lawrence was Superintendent on this road, and resigned at a sacrifice to go into the army. The employees have proven how highly they esteem the man, and the man will prove how nobly he will discharge his duty as a soldier.

Another sword, very handsome, though not costing as much as that for Mr. Lawrence, was also on exhibition at the same office. It was purchased for Mr. Babb, of Hopewell, by the workmen in the machine shop of the same road. This sword is inscribed with the words:

Presented to Captain A. Babb, by his friends and shop-mates, as a token of esteem for him as a man and a soldier, August, 1862.

Both swords were taken to Washington by John Scott, Esq., and Major George W. Garrettson, to be presented to Major Lawrence and Captain Babb.

In the list of promotions recently made by Gov. Curtin, of non-commissioned officers and privates for gallantry and meritorious services in the late battles before Richmond, we are pleased to notice the name of our young friend, Corporal George C. Wilson, of Company I, 5th Pa. Res. He is an Alexandria "boy," and some time before the breaking out of the war, was a "typo" in this office. It gives us much pleasure to record his promotion to a Lieutenancy.

We also notice in the same list of promotions, the name of Sergt. J. F. Patterson, of the same company. Mr. Patterson, we believe, is from the neighborhood of Spruce Creek. Both gentlemen are to be commissioned officers in new regiments, and we have no doubt their future good conduct will give them still stronger claims to higher positions.

Huntingdon County Bounty.—We are gratified to be able to say that all the companies that left this county under the late call, have been paid their bounty money in full. John Scott, Esq., and Major George W. Garrettson, left for Washington on Thursday last, with money sufficient to pay the full demands of every man. The money was furnished by the County Commissioners. Gen. Speer's company had been paid the week previous, by David Blair, Esq., out of his own pocket, but of course the amount will be refunded by the county.

The four companies which volunteered under the nine-months' call from this county, are in the 125th Penna. Regiment, and stationed near Washington. They are respectively known as follows: Co. C, Captain Wallace; Co. F, Capt. Simpson, formerly Capt. Lawrence's; Co. H, Captain Gregg; and Co. I, Captain Thomas. We wish you, brave boys, a safe voyage through all the dangers of the camp and battle-field, and may you all return to your homes with banners crowned with the marks of many victories.

"*The Monitor*" is the name of the new paper. It made its first appearance on Friday last. Albert Owen is editor and publisher, assisted by *three* associates, names not made public. It *is* funny, to see an able-bodied young man like Mr. Owen throwing away his time and talents in conducting a party journal "in this, our Nation's trial." He should not be thus tied down to "party strife for place and power," when everybody knows that he is *anxious* to volunteer to serve his country, if we will agree to furnish him with patriotism.

The editor of the *Monitor* gives us notice to clear our deck for action, by removing all the "women, children, cats and birds. If the aforesaid editor, with his *terrible* "revolving turret," cannot stand the *sight* of the four aforesaid creatures, we *cannot* conceive what a spectacle he would make if he should see the glistening bayonets and hear the cannons roar, when *he would go to war*, but we think he would present *a comic picture for a Comic Almanac.*

The Bucktail company, recruited by Gen. G. W. Speer, in the lower end of the county, was fully organized last week by the election of the following officers: Captain, Geo. W. Speer; 1st Lieut., Brice X. Blair; 2d Lt, Alfred Thompson; Orderly Sergeant, Henry C. Weaver. We shall publish the roll of the Company as soon as received.—A better company of more loyal men is not in our army.

Dr. David S. Hays has been re-appointed Surgeon of the 110th Pa. regiment. He was honorably acquitted of any neglect of duty. He is again with his regiment.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The Soldiers' Aid Society of Huntingdon have forwarded another large box of hospital stores, (a list of which will be published at another time,) from the ladies of McConnellstown and vicinity, making the sixth box furnished by them. The Society desires to continue its good work, but will be unable to do so unless aided, as its funds are almost exhausted. If supplies are furnished, a box will be prepared on Thursday afternoon, for the sufferers in the late battles; *the contributions to be sent as usual to Mrs. Mary Graffius*, either in money or supplies. Pure whiskey, camphor, castile soap, oiled silk and sponges will be much needed now. As the Surgeon General has made an earnest appeal to the women and children for lint and bandages, we give directions below for making the same, which we will forward as soon as sent in:

For lint, old linen or muslin, to be cut in pieces an inch or two square, and raveled *instead of scraped*: bandages to be made of soft, pliable muslin; the strips sewed together at the ends with a soft, flat seam, then rolled as *tightly and compactly* as possible, and the loose threads removed from the end of the roll; the length of bandage should be *marked on each roll*. Bandages of the following lengths and widths are most *useful*:

12 yards long,	4	inches wide	
8	do	3	do
8	do	2	do
8	do	1	do
5	do	2	do
3	do	2	do

Postponement of the Draft.—By referring to another column it will be seen that the draft is postponed from the 1st to the 15th of this month.—This is to give those who would volunteer as much time as possible to show their patriotism. Now, you who are afraid of being drafted, show your patriotism. Only 12 days! So fill up the column!

Volunteer Physicians.—On Saturday evening an order passed over the telegraph line for all Physicians willing to volunteer their services for the relief of our wounded in the late battles. Drs. Snare, Griffith, Neff, and Brewster, of this place, answered the call promptly, took the night train, and were in Washington the next day.

The Circus.—The circus made its appearance according to previous notice on Tuesday last. The day was clear and pleasant—a perfect contrast to the day when visited by the Van Amburgh Show. Those who visited the circus seemed to be well pleased with the performances, and it was pronounced as the best and the most moral circus that ever passed through this borough.

Important to Farmers.—An ox or cow that is accustomed to throwing fences, may be prevented doing so by taking a large wire and bending it in the shape of a bow; then bend the points in the shape of a fish-hook; tie two strings to the wire, place the hooks in the nostrils lightly, and tie one string to the point of each horn. This will prevent the most unruly ox or cow from throwing fences.

Deputy Marshal Graffius Miller informs us that of the 428 of the militia enrolled in this borough, 187 are now in active service. At least fifty of the number enrolled and not in the service, will be exempt from duty, making our numbers now in the field, about one-half our strength.

Appointments under the National Revenue Tax Law.—Samuel J. Royer, of Johnstown, Collector, and Thomas P. Campbell, of Huntingdon, Assessor of the Seventeenth District, comprising Blair, Huntingdon, Cambria and Mifflin counties.

J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., has been appointed Commissioner, and Dr. J. S. Griffith Surgeon, for this county, to examine men claiming exemption from military duty.

John Scott, Esq., and Major Garrettson, arrived home this morning. Our "boys" were delighted to see them, and they sent back about two-thirds of the bounty money paid them.

For Congress.—Archibald McAllister, of Blair county, was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Conference, which met at Altoona on Saturday last.

Col. George Dare has been very successful in recruiting men for the old regiments. His headquarters are at Jackson's Hotel. Col D. has the reputation of being an excellent officer.

Postponement of the Draft.

Headquarters Pennsylvania Militia, Harrisburg, Aug. 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 32

The time for making the draft in this State is hereby postponed until September 15th, 1862.

Until that time volunteers will be received for the regiments in active service before the last call for troops was made by the President, and will be credited to the township, borough or precinct where they reside.

By order of A. G. Curtin, Gov.
A. L. Russell, Adjutant General.

☞ The National Tax-Law embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedule-list of articles taxed, with rates, etc., etc.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Our Army Correspondence.

Camp Welles, Va., near Washington, D. C. Aug. 24, 1862.

My duties are of such a nature that I am afraid I shall not be able to write you as regularly as I desire; however, when I do write, I shall speak of facts as they exist, and things as I see them. Any blunders that may occur in my letters, you will please overlook, as they will all be written in camp, amid the excitement always attendant at such places. I have so many things I would like to speak of, that I scarcely know where to begin, and to speak of them all would swell my letter entirely beyond the limits of a newspaper.

In the first place, our regiment is numbered the 125th Pennsylvania, and is composed of six companies from Blair county, and four from Huntingdon. Our regimental officers are: Jacob Higgins, of Blair county, Colonel; Jacob Szink, of Blair county, Lieut. Colonel; J. J. Lawrence, of Huntingdon, Major; R. M. Johnston, of Blair county, Adjutant; Wm. M. Bailey, of Blair county, Quartermaster; Rev. J. D. Stewart, of Blair county, Chaplin; F. B. Davidson and Fay, Surgeons.—We left Harrisburg on Saturday evening, the 16th inst., at 7 o'clock, and arrived in Baltimore at 5 o'clock Sunday morning. We got breakfast in Baltimore at a Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, and at 8 o'clock started for Washington, D. C., where we arrived at 11 o'clock, A. M., and halted in the street below the Capitol building, and quartered there until evening, when we were marched to a shed at the foot of the street, and quartered over night. Next morning at 9 o'clock, we took up the line of march, crossed the long bridge over the Potomac, and advanced about 4 miles into Virginia, where we are at present encamped, but it is very uncertain how long we shall remain here.

I shall not attempt to speak of all the scenes and incidents we have gone through since we left home, but only note such as will be of the most interest to those who read my letter. I must confess that I was much pleased with the appearance of Baltimore, and very much disappointed in my expectations of Washington—in fact the only building worth mentioning in the Capital of the United States, is the Capitol building itself, which is the grandest and most magnificent structure on the continent. I would never tire looking at it, and admiring the woundrous works of art. I am not sufficiently posted to give a desription of it; anyhow, it would be superfluous on my part, as older and wiser heads than mine have already given lengthy descriptions, but, in my opinion, have fallen far short of conveying anything like a correct idea of what the building really is, and yet it is still unfinished.

To go back over a part of our journey here, I would say that the land between Baltimore and Washington is barren and sterile, and has every appearance of never having been properly cultivated. A greater portion of the land lying along the route of the railroad, is grown up with bushes and briars, and looks as if the people of Maryland had always paid more attention to treason to the Government than to agricultural pursuits.

Virginia, as far as we have advanced into it, is one vast waste—one vast encampment ground. Our regiment is encamped in a field formerly occupied by the rebels, and latterly, as winter quarters for Union troops.—The dwellings of some of the inhabitants in this vicinity have been deserted, while others still remain and profess to be loyal, which I very much doubt, although outside appearances indicate nothing else. I believe, and I assert it here, that our army will never make much headway until a more vigorous mode of warfare is adopted by those in authority—i. e. drive everything before it, and destroy everything that comes in its way.

I do not know when I have read *anything more gratifying to me*, than when I took up the last number of the *Globe* and read the letter from the pen of John Scott, Esq. Would that the people of the North were unanimous upon the sentiments which he expresses in that letter. Until such is the case, I fear the worst. As long as the people of the North agitate political questions, they need never hope to crush this wicked rebellion. It gratifies me to know that he will never become a tool to this bogus Democracy which is trying to ride into power while the majority of the loyal men are absent from their homes lending their best efforts to save the Government from falling into the hands of a rebel horde.

You express my sentiments, and, I believe, the sentiments of every other *man in the Federal army, when you* declare that you will "*support no other than an unconditional Union ticket, pledged to the Government and a vigorous prosecution of the war.*" I sincerely hope the loyal people of Hunting*don county will respond to the call* you make in your last paper, for a "Union County Convention to put in nomination a Union County Ticket." If the loyal people will only respond I think enough have been left to thwart the designs of the sympathizers in your midst. An "united action" must be had, or you will be defeated. Exert all your influence in that direction, and I feel confident that your efforts will be rewarded with success.

The boys are all well and in good spirits, with the exception of a few, some of whom have a slight attack of diarrhœa, caused by the sudden change of water, while others are troubled with bad colds. I would like to give you a short sketch of camp life, but my letter has already assumed huge proportions, and I will reserve it for some future letter, provided I ever feel like doing so.

Below I append a correct list of the officers and men of Co. F, 125th Regt. You will observe that quite a number of changes have been made since we left Huntingdon:—

Captain—Wm. H. Simpson.
First Lieut.—W. C. Wagoner.
Second Lieut.— F. H. Lane.

Sergeants.

1st Sergt.—John F. N. Householder.
2d do —Albert Flood.
3d do —George Black.
4th do —Allen West.
5th do —Valentine Brown.

Corporals.

1st Corporal—J. B. Geissinger.
2d Corporal—David Hazzard.
3d do —John G. Corbin.
4th do —Thomas Blake.
5th do —Wm. J. Hampson.
6th do —J. B. Farrer.
7th do —Wm. Homer.
8th do —Ulrich Paul.
Fifer—J. G. Williams.
Drummer—Wm. Friedley.
Teamster—Samuel Isenberg.

PRIVATES.

Boyes, George
Bryant, James
Brown W. L.
Brown, Jacob
Barton, Thomas
Bryan, Charles
Bupp, Solomon
Boring John H.
Cunningham B.
Carothers Chas.
Cozzens Robt.
Carmon, John
Cypher Thos.
Corbin Chas.
Dering, Valentine
Fulton, Alfred
Geist, Andrew
Graham Wm.
Hazzard, John
Heffner, John, Sr.
Harvey, Frank
Hamer, Moses
Hall, James
Haugh Wm. H.
Hudson Wm. C.
Hayes F. L.
Heffer John, Jr.
Isenberg, David
Kelly W. J.
Kyler, David
Lane Wm.
Lewis, David D.
Lewis, John D.
McCracken Jos.
McClure A. A.
Morgan, Jacob
Moore, John O.
Mitchell Jas. A.
Moore, Joseph
Myers Wm.
Neff Wm.
Owens, Richard
Protzman M. L.
Price, Joshua E.
Riland, Alfred, A.
Reed W. E.
Richards Thos.
Stell Thos.
Switzer E. H.
Snyder J. H.
Syling, Lewis
Shorthill, David R.
Snyder, Oliver W.
Saxton, H. Clay
Shriner Thos.
States Wm.
Shriner, John
Strickler Wm. R.
Shearer C. B.
Swoope, David
Shoemaker H. F.
Trout, Brinkley
Watson H. C.
Witter, Josiah
Walker R. D.
Walbeater J. H.
Wright Thos.
Watkins N.
Wagoner G. J.
Walker Wm. C.
Young, Thos.
Young, J. B.
Moore, James

Joseph M. Becker, detailed as Sergeant Major.

Alfred Tyhurst detailed as Commissary Sergeant.

Hampton O. Watson detailed as Clerk to General Whipple.

I would add some *very* interesting news, but as it would be "*contraband*," I desist for two reasons: First,—because I might get myself into trouble; second,—because it might be valuable information to the rebels, and God knows that I would be the last man to do anything that might give aid and comfort to those we have come to fight.

A. T.

Camp Welles, Va., Aug. 25th, 1862.

SERGEANT'S LETTER.

Locality of the 125th Regt., Pa. Vol.—Companies Detailed.—Co. H.—Old Acquaintances.—"Wolves in Sheep's Clothing."—Religious Regulations.—Confidence in God.—Roll, &c. &c.

Dear Globe:—At the expiration of upwards of two weeks' hard labor, night and day, I seat myself to inform you and your many correspondents our whereabouts at present. We are located about five miles from Washington city, beyond Arlington Heights, in the midst of tented fields where new regiments are coming and others leaving daily.

One half of our regiment has been detailed for the purpose of learning the heavy artillery drill. In selecting the companies from the regiment for that purpose, lots were casted. Unfortunately, or rather, fortunately, Co. H drew blank. The remainder of the regiment (it being five companies) are almost hourly ordered, by companies, to some post of duty from camp, unknown to the balance of the regiment.

Co. H, with Captain Gregg, Lieutenants John Flenner and Samuel F. Stewart at its head, is a gigantic and energetic company, learning military tactics with rapidity. Many of the company being your old acquaintances and patrons we know that it will delight you to hear that we are prospering so well. Those of your acquaintance especially upon the Lick Ridges are enjoying excellent health, under the circumstances, and join in heart and hand in sending their best respects to you; feeling confident at the same time that they are confiding in a true and loyal Union man who has battled with your public organ for the Union since the commencement of the War, notwithstanding you had opposition from those that pretended to belong to the same party which you belong. But, friend Lewis, we say to you that we oftentimes find wolves in sheep's clothing and we are satisfied that you have some such in your midst, but from the sentiment and feeling of the Union army their grave is dug and their political career is no more.

The 125th Regiment, to which we belong, is worthy of all respect from the good citizens of the Northern States. They have established a system of moral and religious regulations which is unknown to the history of war. Such we believe will produce a good effect upon the balance of the Union army when they join with us.—We feel satisfied that our prosperity in war depends upon a firm reliance upon the Supreme Being. With Him on our side we march to duty enduring the hardships with that full confidence that *right* is ours and if we fall in the performance of this duty we feel satisfied that we but pass from the troubles of this life to glorious mansions beyond the skies, where we never more shall hear the booming of cannon, nor the clashing of arms.

I presume a roll of our Company has not been furnished you yet, therefore I send a copy.

OFFICERS.

Captain—Harry H. Gregg.
1st Lieut.—John Flenner.
2d Lieut.—Saml. F. Stewart.

Sergeants.

1st—H. W. Flenner. 2d—John W. Lytle. 3d—G. F. Painter. 4th—Jesse March. 5th—James Foster.

Corporals.

1st—Solomon S. Silknitter. 2d—Valentine Crouse. 3d—Abner Lane. 4th—Peter Carbon. 5th—Wm. De Grant. 6th—Robert Wilson. 7th—Samuel Hetrick. 8th—William Davis.

Musicians.

Wilson Gettys. Geo. W. Spanogle.

Wagoner.

David H. Johnston.

PRIVATES.

Aurandt, Jacob M.
Ayres, Jerry L.
Ayres, Wesley C.
Bobblitz, Eugene
Bell, Alexander
Brindle, Cyrus
Barkholder, Geo.
Berkstresser, J. H.
Baily, Samuel C.
Bell, James A.
Bayard, David
Bell, Anderson
Buchanan, Robt. J.
Couch, James A.
Cox, Joseph
Crum, Allison H.
Decker, Levi
Decker, John
Davis, James H.
Dearfield, Jas. H.
Eckley, Jacob G.
Fink, Solomon
Garner, Michael
Gregg, David
Gorsuch, N. H.
Gabahan, Lewis
Hetrick, John
Hight, Jackson
Hetrick, Samuel S.
Heck, Levi G.
Hammond, Martin
Hartley, John
Hess, Samuel
Hoover, Joseph
Hunter, Robt. L.
Harris, William
Howard, Thomas
Harker, Andrew
Harper, J. L.
Kinyon, Alfred
Keefer, John
Knode, Peter
Logan, Henry C.
Long, Elijah
McCarthy, John S.
Miller, Barton A.
Myton, Taylor.
Morrison, J. B.
Miller, Peter R.
O'Donnel, C.
O'Donnel, Michael
Pardoner, Henry
Parker, William
Piper, Martin
Patterson, Jno. M.
Quarry, John
Rorabaugh, Martin
Rudy, Erm'r S.
Shaffer, David
Steele, Jacob G.
Spangler, Jerry
Shawley, Daniel
Sloan, James G.
Snyder, James
Shawley, David
Slack, John R.
Wilson, Henry
Walsmith, John
Wingate, Alex.
Wingate, William
Wilson, John

This copy of our roll occupying considerable space, I close.

Thine, truly, H. W. F.

Ft. Richardson, near Washington, August 27, 1862.

Friend Lewis:—Since my last the work of change has been leaving new scenes and actions for gazers and critics to enlist partial judgment and presumptive powers upon, but with all the moving and jostling about, the Huntingdon Co. Bible Company have increasing confidence in the motives and dispositions of each other. It would seem unnatural for men to be unallied in the good cause of protecting and redeeming this land of the free and the home of the brave from the desperado and traitor, but 'tis a pleasure for friends at home to know that there is familiarity throughout the ranks—not a familiarity because of expediency, but because all have an apparent desire to make their comrades congenial associates and profitable companions. This being our object, we feel each other's cares and to each other friendly aid afford; but while thus cherishing social qualities our enthusiasm has been lulled from the high ascent to which it had arisen, to dormancy and repose because the despatch in which we sailed from the old borough to this terminus was emblematic of a speedy journey toward the foe we came to meet.

However, the regiment has been divided, five companies detailed to forts *for artillery practice,—the remainder* are acting picket duty in doubtful regions. It has fell to our lot to be stationed here, for how long and for what *events, the conjecturing of any* but a wise seer would be vain supposition.—We came here on Monday, and on Tuesday Captain James D. Campbell paid us a visit with Jim Cunningham, Sheppered Westbrook, and other of the boys from the Forty-ninth, who were welcomed with gladness; seats were given the boys on knapsacks, and interesting stories of their adventures in the seven days battle in front of Richmond was told us. They have returned to their regiment at Alexandria on their way with Gen. Smith's division to reinforce Gen. Pope. They look some worse of the wear, having lost all their clothing but that on them, in the evacuation of the Peninsula. We have the honor to be color company of our regiment. George A. Simpson has been promoted to color sergeant, and J. F. Conrad to Hospital Steward.

The health of the boys is good, not a case out of our company in the hospital yet, although many have had little brashes, produced by the system of passing through a new ordeal, and at present these are few. A few minutes ago the commander of the fort here, gave us orders to strike tents and move. This, however, I learn will not be executed *until farther orders are received*, which, doubtless, will be soon, as latest accounts say that the Regiment, all but our company, has been concentrated at Fort Barnard, about a mile and a half from here.

August 28.—In haste I resume my pen again. We are now quartered at Fort Barnard with bright prospects of meeting secession balls soon; every man stands firm in the vindication of true soldier sentiment, and I have no fears of the Bible company relaxing, when, by actions, they will have to tell of what they are made. Every man has forty rounds of cartridge in his cartridge box, and each company has in their commissary one hundred rounds for each man, and better equipped soldiers than we are, could not be asked for, therefore if at an early day we are summoned to meet the foe and are found inefficient, it will be because we are yet in the incipiency of our soldierhood.

Since our stay here, we had the pleasure of meeting Lieut. Chas. Hildebrand who was released from rebel bondage on the 11th of this month.—The Lieut. looks well, bears the appearance of a brave soldier and expects to return soon to the honorable calling of defending freemen's rights.

There is a forcible impression here, in others with my own mind that the work of reformation has begun in the 125th Regiment. At present, Captains *Hostetter's, Gregg's, and Simpson's*, with those companies formerly mentioned, have adopted a regular order of company worship, night and morning, in connection with prayer meetings that are held with profitable results, at stated periods. The singing of hymns, through the regiment, are more frequently heard than that of trifling songs. So do we move on the restless tide of time, seeking our Heavenly Father's celestial abode, and asking the people of God who know the value of prayer and feel an interest in the soldier, to lend an energetic faith in our behalf at the throne of God's grace while we behold this unholy war as it is. If we are so situated I will let you hear from us next week, but it may be I cannot, as my time is nearly all consumed.

P. S.—7 o'clock, Friday noon.—We are ordered to go in pursuit of a guerilla band, immediately.

Yours, &c., T. L. F.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Joseph Nightwine, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Joseph Nightwine, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to me.

DAVID SNARE, Executor.

Aug. 27, 1862-4t.

Co. I, 125th Regt., P. V.

The following is a correct roll of Co. I, received from Captain Thomas:

Captain—Wm. F. Thomas.
1st Lieut.—George Thomas.
2d Lieut.—John D. Lee.

Sergeants.

1st Sergeant—Wm. Bodily.
2d do Robert H. Myers.
3d do Alfred McAllister.
4th do Thomas L. Hall.
5th do David Kinkade.

Corporals.

1st Corporal—Wm. A. Keister.
2d do. Isaiah Foster.
3d do Edward H. Wirt.
4th do Patrick Shannon.
5th do John W. Sour.
6th do John G. Coder.
7th do John Howard.
8th do George Mitchell.

Musicians.

James Lightner. Robison Gill.

PRIVATES.

Allison, Samuel S.
Anderson, W.
Birge, William H.
Baker, Reuben S.
Baker, Alfred F.
Bradley, Thomas
Brode, Abraham
Barnet, David
Corbin, Wm. W.
Coder, Simon
Corbin, Benj. F.
Coder, Samuel
Couch, Porter
Clark, Thomas H.
Clark, Thomas A.
Corbin, Henry L.
David, Benjamin
Deveney, David P.
Gray, Daniel
Guardlock, Conrad
Hoffman, Jas. L.
Harris, James B.
Hawn, Merrits
Houck, Samuel
Harbison, Andrew
Helfright, Martin
Harvey, John F.
Hall, Albert
Hoover, Robert
Householder, G. W.
Hays, William M.
Hall, George W.
Harker, Samuel
Hanawalt, Wm. H.
Jamison, Benj. F.
Kauffman, Daniel
Martin, William
McLaughlin, Wm.
Milk, Solomon
Miller, Frederick
Nee, Henry
Powell, Henry H.
Pope, William
Ready, John
Roupe, Theodore
Roupe, William
Ripple, George
Steel, William H.
Sinkey, Thomas
Sebeck, John
Shaffer, Isaiah
Smith, Chris. A.
Snyder, Joseph
Wolfkill, Daniel
Warfel, Adam
Warfel, Henry C.
Womer, Isaac.

Soldiers Cared for.

Out of one thousand soldiers, one hundred and four are sick; this is the constant proportion, as reported by the Sanitary Commission. The autumn always increases the number, by reason of the hot days and cool nights, causing diarrhœas and dysenteries, of every shade and degree. One yard and a half of stout woolen flannel, fourteen inches broad, worn, from August to November, tightly and constantly around the abdomen, in such a way that it will be double in the front, with bits of tape strongly sewed on one end, and about one yard from the other, according to the size of the person, for convenience of trying, would do more toward preventing bowel-complaints among our brave and self denying soldiers, than all known human means besides. This simple device arrested the onset of cholera, in three days, in one of the largest divisions of the Prussian army, when the terrible scourge last visited Europe. Let every family who has a member in the army, forward such an article on the *instant of reading this; if you can do* no better, send an old worn petticoat, *for by reason of its softness and pliability*, it is better than any thing else. Let every mother who reads this, and *who may have no son or other relative bravely battling for the perpetuity* of our glorious Union, send one abdominal bandage, to be given to some worthy soldier who has no mother, no sister, no wife to exercise these kindly cares for him. And let the generous *rich, of whom there are so many among* us—the Astors, the Aspinwalls, the Minturns, the Stuart Brothers, and those like them—be assured that it is impossible to spend an equal amount of money as efficiently, in any other way. One man who has been in the army twelve months is worth *now* two raw recruits; hence one dollar's worth of good woolen flannel for one of them, or even an old petticoat, by keeping such a soldier healthy in the field, will be worth more than the fifty dollars bounty paid for the two recruits, under the present exigencies of the case.

Winter is coming; let the sisters and mothers of the soldiers begin to knit two or three pairs of thick, woolen socks, to be forwarded to each son *and brother by the first of October*; let the toes and heels be double knitted, or sheathed with the blue cloth of some worn-out coat or pantaloons, cautioning the soldier to keep the toe-nails closely trimmed, so as to prevent the cutting of the socks.

Begin *at once*, and put up in quart tin cans, to be forwarded *at intervals*, (for if sent in large quantities at a time, they will be wasted or two lavishly used,) pickled cucumbers and cabbage. Onions are represented by physiologists to be among the most wholesome and nutritious of all the vegetable products, besides their immediately invigorating and enlivening effects. If a gallon of onions could be sent to each soldier, once a month, in addition to a quart of pickled cucumbers or cabbage, scurvy, already beginning to manifest itself, would be unknown. And if it could be felt how grateful a quart tin can of preserved berries, tomatoes, or fruits, would be to a soldier who does not see such things, preserved or fresh, sometimes for months together, their sisters, and mothers, and cousins, and wives would spare no little pains to prepare a good supply for months to come, and would begin to send them on the instant.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

MARRIED,

On Thursday 28th ultimo, by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. Isaac Zimmerman to Miss Rebecca Morris, of Penn Township.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN!!!

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock of goods, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,
and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Sept. 1, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5,75
Common and Superfine	$5,00
Rye Flour	$3,62½
Corn Meal	$3,12½
Extra White Wheat	$1,54
Fair and Prime Red	$1,30@1,31
Rye	78c
Corn, prime Yellow	67
Oats	35
Cloverseed, ₩ 64 lbs	$4,75
Timothy	$1,50
Wool	55@57½c
Hides	17

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₩ bbl	$5,50@6,25
Extra do ₩ cwt	3,00
White Wheat	1,10
Red Wheat	1,00
Rye	55
Corn	50
Oats	28
Cloverseed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,22
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	12
Eggs	8
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

Huntingdon Normal School.

The Fall Term of this School will commence September 1st, 1862, and continue twenty-one weeks, including one week of vacation.

A demand for competent teachers has induced the Principal to organize a NORMAL SCHOOL, whose members will receive special instruction in the Theory and Practice of teaching. The members, on graduating, will be entitled to a certificate commending them to the confidence of those who desire to employ teachers.

A sufficient number of instructors will be employed, to make a proper division of labor, and give to each class time for drilling—an important element in successful teaching.

The government of the school shall be such as will best promote the progress of each pupil, and the general interest of the whole school.

The Principal will endeavor to furnish his pupils with facilities for acquiring a thorough education.

TUITION.

Common English Branches	$ 6 00
Higher " "	10 00
Languages and pure Mathematics	12 00
Incidentals	25

LUTHER P. WHIPPLE, Principal.

Huntingdon, July 9, 1862-2m.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

To the School Directors and Teachers of Huntingdon County:

The Annual Examination of applicants for the schools of the several districts of this county, will be held as follows:

Walker,	Sept.	6, at McConnellstown.
Dublin,	"	9, at Shade Gap.
Tell,	"	10, at Union school house.
Springfield,	"	12, at Meadow Gap.
Clay,	"	13, at Scottsville.
Henderson,	"	16, at Union school house.
Oneida,	"	17, at Centre Union S. H.
Juniata,	"	18, at Bell Crown S. H.
Penn,	"	19, at Marklesburg.
Hopewell,	"	20, at Coffee Run.
Carbon,	"	23, at Dudley.
Tod,	"	25, at Newburg.

In making out the above list we have not been able to consult, the wishes of the directors and citizens of all the districts, but, if the time and place fixed for any of the examinations be objectionable, they will be changed at the suggestion of directors if they will notify us immediately. Examinations will commence at 9 o'clock. Directors are especially invited to be present.

R. McDIVITT, Co. Supt.

Huntingdon, July 16.

A FARM

AT PRIVATE SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, a farm, in Union township, Huntingdon county, the estate of Jacob H. Miller, deceased, containing 300 acres, 180 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and well watered. The improvements are a two-story frame house, a log barn, and other outbuildings, with a good spring near the house, a large apple orchard and a great variety of other kind of fruit of the best quality.

Terms will be made reasonable.

Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.

For further information apply to MARY MILLER, living on the premises. [July 2, 1862-tf.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD.				EASTWARD.		
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
4 31	......	......	Newton Hamilton,	......	......	9 48
4 39	......	6 01	Mt. Union,	10 13	......	9 40
4 54	......	......	Mill Creek,	......	......	9 25
5 08	6 56	6 29	Huntingdon,	9 50	2 12	9 13
5 24	......	......	Petersburg,	9 37	......	8 58
5 32	......	......	Barree,	......	......	8 50
5 39	......	6 58	Spruce Creek,	9 26	......	8 42
5 55	......	......	Birmingham,	......	......	8 27
6 04	......	7 18	Tyrone,	9 07	......	8 18
6 15	......	......	Tipton,	8 59	......	8 08
6 20	......	......	Fostoria,	......	......	8 03
6 25	......	7 35	Bell's Mills,	8 52	......	7 59
6 45	8 05	7 50	Altoona,	8 40	1 00	7 45
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Accommodation Train arrives at 12.50 and leaves at 1.20 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday, June 26th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.		STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS.	
Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.		Morn'g P. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 20	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,	AR 12 30	AR 9 23
5 35	7 40	McConnellstown,	12 10	9 08
5 41	7 48	Pleasant Grove,	12 02	9 02
5 53	8 04	Marklesburg,	11 46	8 50
6 05	8 20	Coffee Run,	11 30	8 38
6 11	8 28	Rough & Ready,	11 22	8 32
6 20	8 40	Cove,	11 10	8 20
6 23	8 44	Fisher's Summit,	11 06	8 17
LE 6 40	AR 9 00 LE 9 10	Saxton,	10 50	LE 8 05
7 00	9 35	Riddlesburg,	10 25	7 40
AR 7 10	AR 9 45	Hopewell,	LE 10 15	LE 7 30
LE 6 40	LE 9 10	Saxton,	AR 10 50	AR 8 05
7 00	9 32	Coalmont,	10 30	7 45
7 10	9 40	Crawford,	10 25	7 35
AR 7 20	AR 10 00	Dudley,	LE 10 15	LE 7 25
		Broad Top City,		

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for Philadelphia, New-York, Reading, Pottsville, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia, New-York, Reading, Pottsville, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 1.40 P. M.

New-York Express leaves Harrisburg at 1.25 A. M., arriving at New-York at 8.25 the same morning.

Fares from Harrisburg: To New-York, $5 00; to Philadelphia, $3 25 and $2 70. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave New-York at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 8 P. M., (Pittsburgh Express.) Leave Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3.15 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the New-York Express Trains, through to and from Pittsburgh without change.

Passengers by the Catawissa Rail Road leave Port Clinton at 4.45 A. M., for Philadelphia and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.00 P. M., for Philadelphia, New-York, and all Way Points.

Trains leave Pottsville at 9.00 A. M., and 2.15 P. M., for Philadelphia and New-York; and at 5.30 P. M., for Auburn and Port Clinton only, connecting for Pine Grove and with the Catawissa Rail Road.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves Reading at 6 A. M., and returns from Philadelphia at 5 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves Pottsville at 7.30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, and Excursion Tickets, at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS, *General Superintendent.*

June 3, 1862.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WINDOW SHADES,

CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NEW ARRIVAL
OF
NEW GOODS!

G. ASH. MILLER
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
A FRESH STOCK OF THE
BEST GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.
AND
ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.
MY OLD CUSTOMERS
AND
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,
ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF
NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
G. ASH. MILLER.
Huntingdon, April 22, 1862.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 15, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!
FISHER & SON
Have just Opened and offer to the Public,
A
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
THE PUBLIC
Will please call and examine our Goods.
FISHER & SON.

April 8, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,
ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION B'KS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

ENVELOPES
Wholesale and Retail.
50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods

1862. THE 1862.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

1862. 1862.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

THE FIRST
SPRING GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.
A LARGE STOCK
AND
FULL ASSORTMENT,
AT PRICES
TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.
SILVER AND GOLD,
AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,
Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.
The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
FOR BARGAINS,
CALL AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.
Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
April 8, 1862.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill Street.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE,
DENTIST.
Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.
March 25, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

BIRD CAGES,
SEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
LARGE AND SMALL,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. GUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.

April 8, 1862.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!
OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.
NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!
At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 29, 1861.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 24, 1862–1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

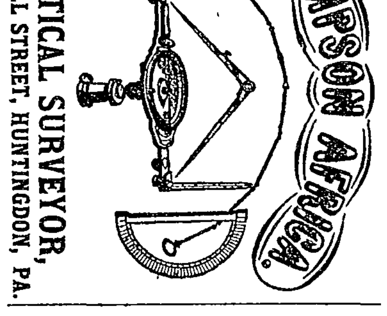
Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862–1y.

"THE UNION,"
Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.
UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.
☞ Terms, $1.50 per day. ☜
Sept. 10, 1861.–1y.


PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

UNION
ENVELOPES AND PAPER
FOR SALE AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—
NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public hat they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.
WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," OR COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,
GILT GOLD SHADES,
MUSLIN SHADES,
BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,
A FULL ASSORTMENT
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long *felt in the Army.*

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,
[*AUTHORIZED EDITION.*]
By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,
Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manoeuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,
THE HANDY BOOK
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,
Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry
TACTICS,
Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.
Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First-Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

PENS! PENS!!
GET THE BEST!
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!
C. BARNARD'S
Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens
ARE FOR SALE
AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,
Agent for the county.
PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.
WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED, PROBST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
TA
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
AND
SMALL PORTRAITS
OF
ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—
ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

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May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

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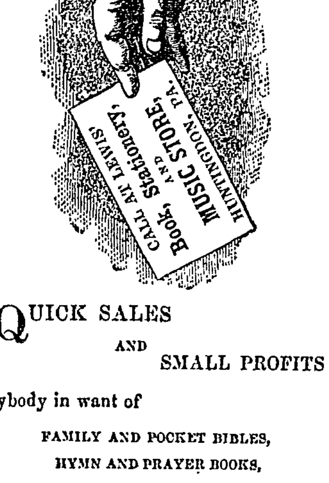

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